

Cromwell

LADIES' SEMINARY,
Enniscort-street.

MRS WILKINSON,

Having opened the above-mentioned Establishment, trusts that by perseverance, and strict attention to her pupils, she may merit continued patronage.

The Course of Study comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History. Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

BOARDERS TAKEN ON MODERATE TERMS.



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

KARL PRETSCH,
COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL. CROMWELL.



F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

JULES LA FONTAINE,
WHEELWRIGHT,

Begs to inform the public that he will be at Cromwell three days in each week, — MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY; when he will be prepared to execute all orders and repairs with which he may be intrusted.

During the rest of the week, he will be at Clyde.

Premises in Cromwell:

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

F. BASTINGS, late of the Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, having taken the above Hotel, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—Good Stabling.

Cromwell

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GEODGER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will be trusts, be as sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

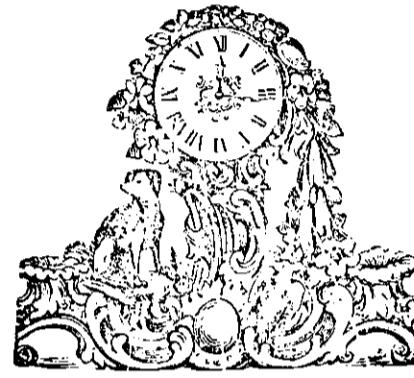
Particular attention has been paid to the **STABLES**

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.



P. SMITH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
CROMWELL,

(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

EDWARD MURRELL,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER

Mr J. HALLSTEIN, Princes-st., Dunedin,
and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
All work guaranteed for twelve months.
Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.
Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Observe the address:—Adjoining MARSIS BRIDGE HOTEL.

BELFAST STORE
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

JUST ARRIVED,—A Large Lot of
PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE;
CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Cromwell Timber Yard.

Cromwell

PLASHETTS COLLIERY,
(adjoining Richards's Ferry.)

DAGG, PRIMATE, & BENNETT,
COAL MERCHANTS,
CROMWELL,

Are now supplying HOUSEHOLD COAL of very superior quality at current prices,—viz., 20s. per ton at the pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

The seam of coal in the PLASHETTS COLLIERY is admittedly the best ever opened in the district, and the proprietors confidently solicit a share of public patronage.

Regular Customers may depend upon being kept constantly supplied.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

M R H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Management & REGISTRATION
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

M R L A K E,
SURGEON, CROMWELL,

may be consulted at the premises adjoining Mr

C. W. WRIGHT's, baker and confectioner.

EDWARD MURRELL,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER

CAPITAL..... £2,200,000.

I. HALLSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL. 83

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
LAKE WAKATIP.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. McLEAN,

Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date.

I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27c.

Bannockburn

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggons, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accomodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

For The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE, which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards Proprietor.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD, Begs to inform the Residents of Bannockburn, Nevis, Potters, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for tool

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL
QUARTZVILLE,
(In the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Range).

THOMAS HAZLETT Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN MC CORST the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished at the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM, fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables.

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.

126 T. HAZLETT.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE
LOGAN & SMITH,

COAL MERCHANTS, Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Beddo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the

district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards, according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

105

Bendigo

JOSIAH MITCHINSON,
Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,
23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra ;
Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde ;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the

BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,
M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST, CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. P O W E L L ,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE :

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. P R I T C H A R D ,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

Miscellaneous

M R JOHN RICHARDS,
BANNOCKBURN STORE,

Having made arrangements to let his Premises, and wishing to reduce his Stock,

Is prepared to SELL, for cash, at a TRIFLE OVER DUNEDIN COST.



CROMWELL SPRING MEETING.

FRIDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1872.

STEWARDS :

Messrs Cowan, Loughman, Kidd, Dagg, Marsh, and Taylor.

Judge—Mr J. Harding.

Starter—Mr James Dawkins.

Clerk of the Course—Mr Owen Pierce.

HANDICAPPERS :

Messrs Cowan and Dagg.

PROGRAMME.

Maiden Plate of 10 sovs. Open to all horses that have never won an advertised prize of more than 5 sovs., (hack or other). 3 yrs. 8st. ; 4 yrs. 9st. ; 5 yrs and aged, 10st. Distance, three-quarters of a mile. Entrance, 15s.

Spring Handicap of 25 sovs. Distance, a mile and a half. Nominations, 15s ; acceptances, 20s.

Selling Race of 15 sovs. Open to all horses. The winner to be sold for £15 : any surplus to go to the Race Fund. No weight under 10st. 3-mile heats. Entrance, 15s.

Handicap Trotting Race of 5 sovs. Distance, two miles. No weight under 11st. Entrance, 10s.

Hack Race of 10 sovs. For all horses that have never won an advertised prize of over £20. Winners of £15 or £20 to carry a penalty of 7lbs. Distance, one mile. No weight under 10st. Entrance, 15s.

Entries for the *Maiden Plate* to be lodged with the Secretary at or before 8 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 26.

Nominations for the *Spring Handicap* to be made not later than 12 o'clock noon on September 23. Weights to be declared same day, and to appear in *CROMWELL ARGUS* of 24th.

WILLIAM MACNAB,
Secretary.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.CROMWELL ARGUS
General Printing Office

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,
MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE

PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, CARDS

COLORED, EMBOSSED,

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP,

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes

Labels, Memo.'s, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING

Dr. Bright's Phosphodine.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver complaints, depression of spirits, delusions, unfitness for business or study, failure of hearing, sight, and memory, lassitude, want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODINE (ozone oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers throughout the colonies, from whom pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained.

Caution: Be particular to ask Dr. Bright's Phosphodine, as imitations are abroad. Wholesale agents for New Zealand:—Kempthorne, Prosser, & Co., Dunedin.

Debilitated Constitutions. Disordered Liver, Bile, and Indigestion cured by *Holloway's Pills*.—The good effects produced by this salutary medicine are really extraordinary, and speak volumes in favour of its excellency in the cure of impaired digestion, bile, diseases of the liver and chest. The benefits derived from the use of Holloway's Pills in these complaints are permanent, as the whole system is completely renovated, by inducing a healthy action of the liver, strengthening the organs of digestion, and promoting a free respiration. Persons suffering from any of these disorders should immediately have recourse to this established remedy, to ensure a certain, safe, and speedy cure.

An Extraordinary Case.

Police Court cases, medical enquiries, application to Judges of the Supreme Court, motions in Parliament, and a threatened Parliamentary enquiry have arisen out of the case of *King v. King*, which is creating a sensation in Victoria, and suggests the necessity of an investigation into the management of lunatic asylums in that Colony. The circumstances of this case came before the world through the refusal of a husband to contribute to his wife's support. A woman was incarcerated for four years and seven months in Yarra Bend, her husband reported her dead, and she is eventually "recalled to life" through the disinterested agency of a comparative stranger. The sole ground for her incarceration was the idea that her husband had tried to poison her by putting strychnine in the milk (which suspicion she seems still to entertain); but Judge Molesworth has decided that such a delusion is not sufficient warrant to detain a person in a lunatic asylum. But no sooner is it proposed to release the woman, than the discovery is made that her husband is strongly opposed to a proceeding that will restore her to the world; and he actually resists her claims to support on the ground that—a judge of the Supreme Court notwithstanding—she is a lunatic, and ought to be remitted to her old quarters and kept at the public charge. That there were quarrels between the husband and wife prior to the latter's incarceration, is beyond question; but it has been proved beyond doubt that at Maryborough he ill-treated her; that he was compelled, under a magistrate's order, to support her; and that within one month of the expiration of the period for which the order was made, and when there was every probability of an application for its renewal, she was suddenly pounced upon, and immured in Yarra Bend. She may then have been sane or insane: her statements as to the strychnine may have been pure delusions, or the fallacious reasonings of a suspicious nature worked upon by unhappy circumstances. But the enquiry now takes a different direction. Her husband, after a lapse of nearly five years, declares that he does not know who sent her to the asylum, and he denies that it was done through his instrumentality. He suddenly finds himself relieved of the burden of maintaining his wife. Two medical men certified to her insanity. They were, we presume, paid fees for so doing. She was brought before the stipendiary magistrate, Mr Pascoe, and she was sent at someone's expense from Maryborough to Melbourne; and yet her husband declares that he does not know by whom this was done. Dr Laidman was Mrs King's medical attendant, but he did not certify to her insanity, and it does not appear that he was examined by the magistrate; but a gentleman practising six miles off, and who Mrs King declares only saw her for a few minutes, joined with the hospital surgeon in giving the certificate. The depositions of the certifying doctors are exceedingly unsatisfactory; they disclose no good grounds for the allegation that the woman was insane, and they were contradicted in one very important respect by Dr Paley, who stated that during his residence in Yarra Bend, he had never known Mrs King to be violent. Having got rid of his wife's presence, King does not appear to have contributed anything to her support for years. At length, in 1871, he was compelled to enter into a bond to pay seven and sixpence a week. This pittance he paid for four months, and at the date of Mrs King's escape, he was about eight months in arrear. We next pass to the circumstances which are said to have justified King in openly declaring that his wife was dead, and within two or three months after the happy event placing himself in readiness for another marriage. It was said that he knew his wife was dead through an obituary notice appearing in the *Argus*, and he does not know who placed it there. Dr Paley is forced now to admit that she is to all appearance sane. The Chairman of General Sessions, and Mr Templeton, acting with him, think so too, and she is at large, her husband being now ordered to contribute 25s. weekly towards her support. The *Argus*, from which we extract the foregoing particulars of this most extraordinary case, calls upon the Victorian Government to institute a strict enquiry into the circumstances of the woman's confinement in the lunatic asylum.

The first train between Port Chalmers and Dunedin is expected to run early in October.

A little girl, six years and eleven months old, has died at Rockhampton, from convulsions brought on by indigestion from eating citron peel.

some dozen registered companies exist in the district, it seems time that this practice of secrecy was abandoned. At present, all transactions in shares are conducted to a certain extent in the dark. Nothing, or but little, is known as to the amount of work already accomplished in claims, or the prospects of further successful development. Information conveyed through the public press, has to be obtained often at second-hand, and therefore carries with it little stamp of reliability. In older established quartz-fields, it is the custom of working managers to furnish weekly or fortnightly reports of the progress of the work in the mine, which are communicated to the press for publication. By this method the public are reliably informed of the actual amount of work done, and by acquiring knowledge of the appearance of the stone, &c., become possessed of some data to guide them in buying or selling shares. We hope these remarks will weigh with those connected with quartz claims in the district, and that, instead of endeavouring to choke publicity, every effort will be made to promote it. The Elizabeth Company have set a good example in this direction; and we hope soon to see that example universally followed.

We understand that the Carrick Range Water Supply Company are determined to commence their race in about seven days' time. Mr James Marshall, the working manager, has begun his duties, and is at present employed in obtaining general information about the line of race, with the view of being enabled to put men on to work to the best advantage. The Company have deposited £100 with the Receiver; and are therefore now entitled to apply for £400 from the General Government.

At a special meeting of the School Committee held on Wednesday evening, Mrs Rhind was appointed to the charge of the Cromwell Public School during the temporary absence of Mr MacKellar.—Another meeting of the same Committee was held on Friday evening, when it was resolved to advertise for applications for the Mastership of the School, the salary remaining, as heretofore, at £200 a year. It was also agreed to engage the services of Mrs Rhind, in the capacity of assistant teacher, for a period of three months from the 20th inst., at a salary of £1 per week.

To-day, at noon, was the latest time for receiving tenders to form the approach to the north end of the bridge in course of erection over the Kawarau. The main pier (on the south side) is all but completed, and it is to be hoped, no unnecessary delay will occur to retard the further progress of the work undertaken by the contractors of the bridge.

We understand that the postal authorities have invited tenders for the conveyance of a weekly mail between Cromwell and the Nevis. This concession, though so long withheld, will be none the less welcome to those most interested. The amenities of a more frequent postal communication will doubtless help to make the Nevis less of a *terra incognita* than it has been hitherto.

At a meeting of the Popular Entertainment Committee held in the School-house on the evening of the 3rd inst., a communication from the School Committee was received and considered; and it was unanimously agreed to meet the wishes of that Committee by allowing the proceeds of next popular entertainment to go towards the funds of the school.

A very full and attractive programme has been prepared by the Committee of the Kawarau Gorge Town Hall; and Mr M'Inn, the indefatigable Secretary, has spared no trouble in pushing the sale of tickets for admission to the concert announced for Friday evening. A host of amateurs, including the Kawarau Nightingales, will appear on the occasion; and we may safely predict that every seat will be occupied long before the concert begins.

At the Wanaka Saw-mills, on Tuesday last, Mr J. Isbel—one of the proprietors—met with an unfortunate accident whilst engaged in working one of the circular saws. The teeth of the saw ripped up the little finger of his right hand, lacerating the flesh in a most painful manner. Luckily, the wind chanced to favour a rapid passage by sailing-boat to Pembroke,—a distance of about forty miles; and from thence Mr Isbel reached Cromwell early on Wednesday, a light conveyance having been kindly placed at his disposal by Mr H. Campbell, of Wanaka Station. On arrival here, the sufferer was attended by Dr Lake, who removed the remaining portion of the finger, and dressed the wound.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Hutton Relief Fund draws the attention, by advertisement, of gentlemen having subscription lists for the Fund to endeavour to collect the promised moneys as soon as possible, as he is desirous of laying a statement before the subscribers at an early date.

At the adjourned quarterly Licensing Meeting of Justices held in the Court-house on Thursday last, the Magistrates granted an application for absolute transfer of general night license of Kawarau Hotel from W. Smitham to F. Eastings.

Mr Thomas Logan's new quartz battery has, we understand, been delivered at the claim of the Robert Burns Q. M. Company, in the right-hand branch of Smith's Gully, where it will shortly be available for public crushing.

We have to report the occurrence on Tuesday last of the first serious mining accident which has happened in the quartz-workings on the Carrick Range. The sufferer, whose name is William Jones, was at work in the bottom of a shaft on the claim held by Evan Jones and party, the shaft being down about fifty feet. While the man was working in a stooping posture with a shovel, a mass of mullocky rock, estimated to weigh half a ton, suddenly fell in from the side of the shaft, about 30 feet over head, striking him severely on the skull, crushing the third and fourth fingers of the right hand, and jamming his body into a corner of the shaft in such a way as to leave only his head above the surface of the debris. His mate, who was at work at the mouth of the shaft, quickly gave the alarm, but it was half-an-hour before the unfortunate man could be extricated. He was conveyed as soon as possible to an adjacent hut, where he was visited the same evening by Dr Lake. It was found on examination, that the sufferer had sustained several very severe scalp wounds, which caused concussion of the brain, and from the effects of which he still lies in a very precarious condition. On the following day it was found necessary to amputate the injured fingers, and a portion of the hand, the operation being skillfully performed by the surgeon above mentioned. Jones was formerly resident at Bendigo, but had been working in Pipeclay Gully for several months during the past winter. He had only been about three weeks employed at the reefs when the mishap occurred, and it is understood that his pecuniary position is such as to require prompt amelioration at the hands of the benevolently disposed. We are glad to hear that Messrs S. Williams, W. M. Griffiths, and others have interested themselves in Jones's behalf, and have circulated subscription-lists for his benefit throughout the Carrick and Bendigo districts.

Regarding the new rush in Queensland, the following sensational telegram from Townsville appears in the Melbourne *Argus* of the 28th ult.:—“A new alluvial rush has been opened at Charters Towers, where the sinking is from 10ft to 40ft, and the return 6oz to the load. The lead has been taken up to the extent of a mile long, but the water is a mile away. Good reefs have been deserted for the alluvial ground, and wages average from £4 to £5 per week. 1000 men are engaged at alluvial mining, and 2000 on the reefs. A dispute occurred over one claim, in which one man was killed during a fight. Intense excitement prevails, and the place is said to be second only to Ballarat. The escort takes 10,000 ounces. Provisions are plentiful. The distance of the goldfield from Townsville is 90 miles.”

The *Daily Times* understands that Mr Shapter, assisted by some of the Roman Catholics of Dunedin, is taking active steps for the formation of a company having for its object the issue of a weekly paper in the Roman Catholic interest, to be entitled the *New Zealand Tablet*.

The Hon. Captain Fraser, speaking in the Legislative Council in the adjourned debate on Ministerial Offices, said:—“They had now eight gentlemen on the Government benches, with a regular army of 900 paid officers of the General Government, and an irregular army of 600 Provincial officers, besides the Constabulary colonels, captains, and other officers. He thought they had stopped short of field-marshal, but they would have them; and what had all of them to do? To govern 250,000 people, a population equal to that of a fourth or fifth rate town in Great Britain. That was perfectly preposterous.”

MINING SHARE MARKET.

Mr Colclough reports:—The market has improved for sellers, who continue to part with shares reluctantly even at advanced rates. Elizabeths have steadily advanced, and are now firmly held at £3, at which price 1 report sales. Star of the East shares have reached £5 10s. in the local market, where a number even at that rate are not procurable. Of Nil Desperandum, I report sellers at 20s., at which 1 quote transactions; but the near approach of machinery will doubtless improve the scrip. Colclough Company, Bendigo: none offering, pending new financial arrangements. Robert Burns: I quote buyers, 8s; sellers, 10s;—sales effected. Heart of Oak shares firmly held for £6 to £6 10s.: expect to report further advances.

Mr WILLIAM MACNAR, sharebroker, reports for the week ending September 9, as follows:—The share market has been quiet for the past week, owing to the advanced prices demanded by sellers, who, with the present open weather, combined with the certainty of increased crushing power, appear determined to retain as much interest as they can. For Heart of Oaks, I have enquiries at 9s., but sellers are firm at £6. For Star of the Easts, £5 10s. is wanted by sellers, and as there are only a few scrip in the market, this price will doubtless be got. Elizabeths are firm at £3. Nil Desperandum I can offer at 20s. for a limited quantity, but expect daily that these will be withdrawn. Robert Burns: I have quitted a parcel at 6s. this week; but now have to quote 8s.

REEFING REPORT.

ELIZABETH Q. M. COMPANY.—The manager's report for the past fortnight states that a crushing of 133 tons yielded 71 ozs 5 dwts, being the remainder of blocks left in old workings which would otherwise have been lost. The main drive southward has disclosed no reef at 12 ft, but the course must be continued to line of No. 1 shaft. The main reef still looks promising and payable, and is 1 ft 6 in wide. The wet shaft must be emptied to open communication with the workings: efforts to otherwise pierce it have been unsuccessful. The machine is now crushing a trial lot of quartz for the Colleen Bawn Company,—about twenty tons.

COLLEEN BAWN.—At a meeting of shareholders held in Cromwell on Friday last, it was resolved to register the company under the Limited Liability Act,—the nominal capital to be £6000, in 1200 shares of £5 each, and half the total amount of scrip to be retained by the present shareholders as paid-up shares. Mr Duncan MacKellar was appointed legal manager. The prospects of the Company are reported to be extremely good. A large extent of dead-work has been done in the mine during the last three or four months, which will enable the Company to work the reef systematically and economically. A small lot of stone from the claim is now going through the Elizabeth battery, and the result of the crushing is expected to be very good. The Colleen Bawn claim is most favourably situated as regards facilities for getting the quartz crushed, being within easy distance of the Elizabeth battery, and also of the intended sites of the batteries about to be erected in the right-hand branch of Smith's Gully, on the Nil Desperandum and Robert Burns claims respectively.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The following was published as an extra on Friday last:—

DUNEDIN,

FRIDAY, 11.27 A.M.

The Ministry have been ousted.

The first resolution was carried by a majority of three.

Mr Stafford then asked leave to withdraw his second and third resolutions.

Mr Fox refused to allow it.

The second resolution was carried by 39 to 33; and the third by 40 to 36.

The following are the resolutions:—

1. That in the opinion of this House, the administration by the present Government of the Public Works and Immigration policy has been unsatisfactory.

2. That the habitual absence of Ministers from the seat of government during the recess, which results in their conducting important operations without frequent opportunities of consulting each other, prevents that concert and unity of action between the several departments essential to the efficient direction of public affairs, either executive or legislative, and largely increases the cost of government.

3. That, in order to administer the Public Works and Immigration policy in the most efficient and economical manner, the Colonial Government should retain the full responsibility for the proper conduct of all works authorised, and the sole control over all sums voted by Parliament; and should, when practicable, avail itself of any existing provincial or other local machinery in the supervision or execution of such works.

MONDAY, 3.8 p.m.

A telegram published this morning states that it was reported in Wellington that a new Ministry had been formed, consisting of Mr Stafford; Hon. Mr Waterhouse; Messrs Gillies, Reid, and Curtis.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ALEXANDRA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 7, 1872.

A public meeting was held in the Library to-night, to take into consideration the provisions of the Gold Mining Bill introduced in the Assembly by the Colonial Government. About a hundred miners were present. Very few of our business men attended. The Mayor, Mr W. Beresford, was called to the chair. After stating that he had been requested by a number of miners to convene the meeting, he introduced

Mr J. C. Chippe, who characterised the bill as a monstrous piece of injustice to the mining community, more particularly the clauses referring to the appointment of inspectors,—or more correctly speaking, spies,—and also those providing for increased taxation of the mining industry. The speaker then went through the bill, reading the objectionable clauses, and pointing out their most obnoxious features and most glaring defects. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—“That this meeting views with alarm the possibility of the Gold Mining Bill—now before the Legislature—becoming law; expresses the opinion that the appointment of Inspectors, and the proposed extra taxation of the mining industry, would tend to drive every miner out of the Colony;

and pledges itself to use every legitimate means to prevent the bill passing into law.”

The motion was seconded by Mr Forrest, who spoke well and to the point.

Mr Syme, in a somewhat boisterous speech, supported the resolution, which was afterwards put and carried unanimously.

The next resolution was moved by Mr Simmonds, and was to the effect that a Miners' Association be formed, to be called the Alexandra Miners' Association; said Association to take in hand to carry out the first resolution, and also to watch over all matters pertaining to the mining interest of the district.

The motion was seconded by Mr Syme, and was carried *en masse*.

A committee was then appointed to manage the affairs of the Association; and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DUNEDIN NOTES.

By O. P. Q.

The disagreeable relations between a large portion of the congregation of the First Church and their pastor have at last been brought to a close, in consequence of the acceptance by Mr Sutherland of a call from Sydney. He preached his valedictory sermon on Sunday last, and proceeds shortly to his new sphere of labour, where it is to be hoped he will always remember the severe lesson he has received in Dunedin, and avoid any display of the unbinding, obstinate, and unchristian spirit which has earned for him so many enemies among the congregation he is leaving, by clothing himself a little more with the garb of humility and a filiality towards his flock so well befitting a minister of the gospel. He goes to a fine church—one of the finest in the Colonies: is to receive the very handsome salary of £800 a year; and notwithstanding the bitter squabbles and disgraceful scenes which have been among the results of his ministry here, leaves Dunedin with a purse of 100 sovereigns as a parting gift from his people, and the gratifying knowledge (as per resolution passed at a congregational meeting by those who considered him to be a maligned and persecuted man) “that this is a call from the Head of the Church to our esteemed pastor to occupy a higher position for advancing the interests of the Kingdom of God.” The majority of those present at the meeting of course did not vote at all, as it was considered no harm could be done by allowing his partisans to give expression to their feelings in parting with him as they pleased, although it would be a piece of sheer hypocrisy to say that the majority of the congregation experience any feeling of regret at the severance of the connection between themselves and their “esteemed pastor.” It is pure nineteenth century cant.

The reefs at the Carrick Range have of late been looked upon with a little more favour in Dunedin than has for some time been the case, and parcels of scrip are, I hear, occasionally changing hands at fair rates. A good few people are awaiting the result of the Heart of Oak Co.'s crushing, which will be looked upon as a reliable test of the present and prospective value of shares in that claim, and according as it is good or otherwise will the shares rise or fall in public estimation. The Star of the East claim is also fancied among Dunedin speculators, but operations are still very cautiously entered into, owing to the fact that so many Dunedin people have burnt “their fingers” through investing in Otago quartz reefs.

The doings of Messrs Birch and Seaton, the Otago immigration agents and lecturers appointed by his Honor the Superintendent to perambulate England and Scotland, and to point out the “very super or inducements” offered by Otago to intending emigrants from the old country, have been well engravised in the newspaper's throughout the Colony, and the terms in which the two gentlemen have been alluded to, have, as a rule, been the reverse of complimentary. It seems, however, that Mr Birch is doing a little for his money, for I see by the *Home News* that he has been visiting the place of his nativity, and creating an ardent desire amongst its inhabitants to leave for this “promised land.” The *Home News* says:—“Mr Birch has been telling the good people of Ross-shire all about the good things that await them in New Zealand. So great has been his success that the local employers of labour complain of the number of servants of both sexes who have intimated their intention of not renewing their term of service at the end of the present term. Those who have been influenced by Mr Birch's descriptions are, for the most part, admirably adapted for colonists.”

The publication by the Wellington Regatta Committee of the prize list for their annual regatta, which takes place next February, including, as it does, a prize of £150 for the winning crew in the intercolonial four-oared boat race, has had the effect of giving a reviving impulse to amateur nautical matters in Dunedin, and the formation of a crew to try the issue in the harbour of the Empire City is already spoken of. There is one beautiful rowing skiff in course of construction by a well-known builder, which I presume will be brought into requisition in the event of a crew being formed, and which for excellence of finish and apparent adaptability for racing purposes is equal to anything of the sort I have seen. I have no doubt Otago will retrieve the position which she has, by the performance of her crew at the *Invitation Regatta*, if a crew is at once formed, and steady and constant practice at once commenced and prosecuted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE CORPORATION WATER PIPES.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR.—In reading your report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council in last Tuesday's ARGUS, I was very much astonished at the way in which the Mayor expressed his opinion as to the irregular and unbusinesslike manner in which the water pipes had been ordered from Briscoe and Co., in my own name, and not as a member of the Corporation. I ask space in your paper to show that the transaction was perfectly businesslike, and to defend myself against such a damaging imputation as that published in the report.

In November last, the Public Works Committee, after having levels taken, and consulting as to the best and cheapest mode (within their means to accomplish) of supplying the town with water, drew up a report, which was submitted to the Council. In it we recommended that 1300 feet of 4in. iron pipes be laid from the terrace to below Mr Goodger's house. The report was unanimously adopted, and I was instructed to make enquiries about the cheapest way of getting the pipes. At that time there were none to be had in Dunedin, so the matter laid over till March; when that part of the town-race got so bad, we saw it was imperative to get the pipes at once. I laid a memorandum from Briscoe and Co. before the Council at a meeting on the 21st March, which, I think, said pipes from Melbourne would cost £15 per ton landed, while from England the cost landed would be only £10. It was unanimously resolved that I should write to Briscoe and Co. to get the pipes out from England without delay. I wrote for them the following day, and three days after, the order left for England.

Briscoe and Co. is a firm I have done business with for the last nine years, and as all communication I had about price was between them and myself, to facilitate the business I ordered the pipes in my own name, as I knew Briscoe and Co. would rather have my name than that of the Corporation for the order. After all this writing letters and paying postage, Mr Fraer, my coadjutor as Councillor and successor as Mayor, has the effrontery to pronounce the transaction irregular and unbusinesslike. I leave the rate-payers and your readers to judge, after this explanation, whether it is or is not. While in the office of Mayor, I could put up with a little abuse, but now that I am out of the office, I will not submit with impunity to any such damaging remarks.

Asking your forbearance with my necessarily long explanation,—I remain, yours, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR.

Cromwell, Sept. 7, 1872.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., R.M.; and M. Fraer, Esq., J.P.)

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT ADAMS'S GULLY.

Daniel Moore was charged on complaint with having on Sunday, the 1st inst., assaulted and beaten the complainant, Samuel Mathers.

Mr F. J. Wilson for complainant.

Mr Allanby, for defendant, pleaded not guilty.

Samuel Mathers, miner, gave evidence as follows:—On Sunday last I went to Halliday's store along with a man named Forsyth. Returning homewards, when crossing a creek near Moore's hut, I sang out to Moore, "I will fetch you those two newspapers I borrowed, this afternoon." I then went on towards my own place. Presently I felt some one strike me on the shoulder. Turning round, I was confronted by Daniel Moore and John Clode. Moore struck me on the frontal bone with a driving-pick ten or twelve pounds weight, and Clode hit me over the arm with a piece of sawn timber about 4ft. long, 3in. wide, and 1in. thick. I said to them "Don't you kill me;" and tried to defend myself with my hands, but could not. Moore said to me, "You d—n wretch, I'll take your life!" He then chased me across the creek, striking me with the pick as I ran. Presently Moore and Clode caught me and knocked me down; I fell on my left side. Both men jumped upon me, and Moore struck me with the pick behind the right ear. I tried to take the pick out of Moore's hands, but Clode prevented me by striking me with the piece of wood before mentioned. I called out for Bob Forsyth, (who had left me before I reached Moore's place), and Moore immediately caught me by the throat with both hands, and squeezed me as hard as he could. I begged of them not to kill me, and Moore replied "You d—n wretch, I'll kill you—I'll take your life!" They then went away, carrying the pick and piece of timber with them. I lay on the ground for some time, being stupefied from the ill-use I had received. I had nothing with me, when attacked, except a leg of pork, which I carried under my left arm. The struggle lasted about half an hour. When I called out to Moore about the papers, Moore answered me from inside his hut, in a gruff voice, "All right." Moore, I think, struck me the first blow. I swear that the wounds on my head were caused by Moore striking me with a driving pick, and that Clode struck me with a piece of timber. I had given neither of the men any provocation.

[The witness's head, face, and hands bore the marks of very rough usage.]

Mr Allanby cross-examined the complainant, but elicited nothing of importance.

Robert Forsyth corroborated the complainant's statement that he had no weapons in his possession when witness parted with him. Witness knew nothing of the alleged assault.

Dr James Corse was called to prove the nature of the injuries sustained by complainant.

Before giving evidence, the doctor asked the Bench to order payment of the usual medical fee for attendance on the complainant. Mr Carew replied that he must look for payment to the person who summoned him.

Dr Corse gave evidence as follows:—On Sunday last, in company with Sergeant Cassels, the complainant called upon me for surgical treatment. I found his head thoroughly saturated with blood. There was an incised wound over the right eye, the scalp being cut clean through to the frontal bone. After cleansing the wound, I had to put in twenty-one stitches to bring it together again. There was also a wound, 1½ inch in length, over the right ear. There was a slight laceration on the left cheek, and also on the left jawbone, under the ear. Besides these wounds there was an abrasion on the left hand, and the left wrist was discoloured and much swollen. The left shoulder, down to the extremity of the blade-bone, was greatly discoloured from recent bruises. The incised wounds were very clean, and were caused, in my opinion, by a sharp instrument. A pick, or a fall on the sharp edge of a rock, might have caused the injuries; but all the wounds could not have been caused by a single fall, for they were on both right and left side.

To the Bench:—The wound on the frontal bone was a dangerous one; it was within quarter of an inch of the parietal bone.

This was the case for complainant.

For the defence, Mr Allanby called

John Clode, miner, who stated:—About one o'clock on Sunday last I went from my own hut to Moore's, having heard loud talking, which I thought might result in a row, inside Moore's hut. Ten minutes before, I had seen Mathers and Forsyth coming up the track on the opposite side of the creek, going in the direction of their homes. I did not see Mathers and Forsyth separate. On reaching Moore's hut, I saw Mathers standing inside, leaning against the wall. Moore ordered him out of the hut, and he refused to go. I said to Mathers, "Don't you hear the man ordering you out?" He replied that the hut was not mine, and I had no right to interfere with him. When Moore again ordered him out, he took up a tomahawk and struck at him. I sprang at Mathers, and in warding off the blow from Moore, the tomahawk took a bit of skin off the back of my hand. Moore then took up a piece of wood (produced and identified), and struck Mathers with it to make him drop the tomahawk. Mathers let go the tomahawk, and we shoved him outside the door. He then took up a driving-pick, and we closed upon him,—Moore again striking him with the piece of wood to make him drop the pick. After a great struggle we got the pick out of his hands. He then rushed across the creek to where there was a stone wall, and picked up a stone to throw at us. Beyond the wall there was a cutting in the solid rock, originally intended to be converted into a stable. We followed him, and, in order to protect ourselves, we threw him against the rock wall, on which there were numerous sharp points; and it was in that way the complainant received the injuries on his head. He struggled violently to get up. Moore was at his head, and I held his hands. Moore used no other weapon except the piece of wood produced, which he carried with him from the hut.

Cross-examined by Mr Wilson:—I swear positively that Mathers commenced the assault, and that Moore and I acted only in self-defence. We kept Mathers down till he promised to behave himself. He was entirely within our power, and we could have killed him had we been so inclined. I believe he would have killed Moore had I not been present to assist the latter.

Edward M'Fadden was called for the defence, but his evidence was of little value.

This was the case for defendant.

[At this stage Mr Loughnan took a seat on the Bench.]

Mr Carew said there was no doubt that very gross perjury had been committed either by the complainant (Mathers) or by the witness, John Clode. The Bench did not know which to believe, and they therefore dismissed the case, without prejudice.

S. MATHERS v. JOHN CLODE.

This case, which arose out of the disturbance above referred to, was withdrawn by the complainant's solicitor, with the consent of the Bench,—no costs being allowed to the defendant.

DANIEL MOORE v. SAMUEL MATHERS.

This was a cross action for assault, and was also withdrawn by consent of the Bench, without payment of extra costs by complainant.

OWEN PIERCE v. FRANK FOOTE.

Claim of £4 5s. 10d., on a bill of particulars. Defendant did not appear, and judgment went by default for the amount claimed, together with 2½s. costs of Court.

G. MONSON v. JOHN CAVANAGH.

Claim £1 16s. Defendant did not appear, and judgment was given for the sum claimed, together with costs.

HOWELL AND LOUGHMAN v. R. HERDEN.

Claim £2 2s. Plaintiffs were nonsuited, with 2½s. costs.

A CLAIM FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY.

Charles Clarke, carrier, was sued by John Marsh, hotelkeeper, for the sum of £50, on account of loss sustained and expenses incurred in connection with a draught horse purchased by plaintiff from defendant, it being alleged by the plaintiff that the sail horse had not fulfilled the guarantee of staunchness given by Clarke as vendor.

Mr Wilson, who appeared on behalf of defendant, pleaded a general denial of the allegations set forth in the plaint-note.

Mr Allanby stated the case for the plaintiff. On the 19th of May last, an agreement was made between Clarke and Marsh, whereby the former agreed to sell a horse to the latter for £47 10s. The horse was guaranteed staunch, and proved afterwards not to be so. He (Mr Allanby) apprehended that the question for the Court to decide was, whether or not the horse was staunch. The plaintiff had subsequently sold the horse at auction for £8 5s.

The hearing of evidence for the plaintiff in this case occupied the Court for many hours. We regret that a pressure of other local matter renders it impracticable to give even a condensed report of the evidence in this issue. The case was ultimately adjourned for a week, to enable the Resident Magistrate to consider as to his decision.

WARDEN'S COURT.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

COMPLAINT.

Daniel Moore v. Samuel Mathers—a case in which £50 damages were sought to be recovered as reparation for unlawful interference with the complainant's sluicing-claim at Adams's Gully—was adjourned till next Court-day.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Robert Burns Q.M. Company, Registered, sixty days: granted with the usual stipulation.—Anders Olson, ninety days', for aluvial claim at Kawarau Gorge: granted.

Extended Claims.—The following applications were granted:—John Bailey and another, Bailey's Gully; Edward Birchall and another, Birchall's Gully; Wesley Swanson and another, Luggate.

Tail Races.—A certificate was granted to E. Birchall and another, Lowburn.—James Lawrence and another: no appearance of applicants.

Water Races.—John Perriam and two others: no appearance.

Dams.—Bark Chung, Dead-horse Gully: granted.—John Knudsen and another, Kawarau Gorge: granted.—John Jones and another applied for a site on north-west bank of Kawarau, quarter-mile above the Gorge. James Butler and others objected to the issue of a certificate to the applicants; the objection was sustained by the Warden, and the grant refused.

Residence Area.—Thomas Escott was granted a certificate for one acre situate 150 yards north-east of the Cemetery.

REPORT ON GOLDFIELDS.

I have heard that Englishmen and sailors are given to growling when their rights or privileges are supposed to be invaded. Assuming that miners have the same privilege, I take the liberty of giving vent to a growl or two at several objectionable features in the above report, and more especially at the reputed author thereof. I say "reputed," for it is by no means clear that its paternity can be accredited to the "ingenious barnacle" (as the wicked wags in the North term him), unless it be on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. I am afraid, without the aid of the very exhaustive returns from the various Wardens, Mr Haughton would have had very little to show for his twelve months' quasi-official and pleasure trip through the gold-fields of New Zealand, at the expense of a paternal but too confiding Government. He candidly and *debonair* premised, "that it is by no means of so satisfactory and exhaustive a character as the importance of the interest demands," as a prelude to the report. Well, taking into consideration that the poor man had *carte blanche*, and twelve months in which to do nothing else, we will accept this statement as a fact. In his remarks on the rate of wages and price of provisions, he states that wages rule very high, especially in Otago and on the West Coast,—averaging £3 per week for the working miner; presenting the "curious anomaly" of the ordinary labouring man receiving an amount per week three times in excess of the cost of his lodging and maintenance; and professes to be unable to solve the problem. I would recommend him to study his own case, and see if anything anomalous exists in the fact of his receiving seven or eight times more than the cost of his "tucker," for his ornamental but hardly useful services. He says he is unable from the data furnished to give the cost of living, for the reason, it may be inferred, that the "curious anomaly" would not look quite so seductive to immigrants alongside the excessive cost of provisions. He also neglects to furnish the information that the working miners in the two places indicated, from climatic and other inevitable causes, can hardly secure employment for one-half the year. If Mr Haughton were to try the solution of his problem by this fact, he might find that the anomaly is not so very curious, after all. I notice also, in connection with the question of labour, that our Warden, with questionable taste, comments upon the high wages, compared with the low cost of living, &c., in this district. He evidently also has the "problem" in view, and certainly is the only Warden in New Zealand (*vide Reports*) who fancies the miner overpaid. Such bunkum may do very well in the month of a Birch or a Seaton; but gentlemen whose official existence is bound up in, and identical with, the welfare of the miners would show their good sense by gracefully eschewing such subjects, and leaving them to be determined by the sure and unfailing laws of supply and demand. In reference to the water supply subsidies, Mr Haughton congratulates the Government on having framed the regulations very judiciously, preventing the possibility of a wasteful expenditure of Government money, and in consequence of which, he says, there is a very determined "down" upon the scheme on the part of professional promoters, who, according to his authority, swear upon the gold-fields, and who are not without their influence in the expression of public opinion, through the Press. Having once in my humble way ventured to express an opinion on the merits of the said scheme, in your columns, I presume I am included in the category of the "swarm"; but I may briefly state that I, at least, am not a promoter, professional or otherwise, and, further, am not aware that a swarm of such gentrified exist. It may be ignorance on my part, but I am sure it must be exaggeration on the part of Mr Haughton, and as such is inimical to the success of the scheme,—being calculated to lead the Government to imagine there are "swarms" of persons on the gold-fields ready to take them in and do for them by means of "timper" companies, and so render them suspicious and unyielding to all applicants for aid. Mr Haughton goes on further to state

his conviction that £3,000,000, instead of £300,000, judiciously expended on water-supply would bring unexampled prosperity to the Colony. If this is his true belief, does he not recommend the expenditure of the money for a permanent water-supply districts where the subsidy system is unsuited to the means or requirements of the mineral population? This was evidently the intention of the Legislature, but I presume such rapid absorption of the vote might shorten the period of Mr Haughton's continuance in his present cosy billet, and therefore must be eschewed if possible. Pending and apparently anticipating such a contingency, Warden Lowther Broad, of Nelson, recommends the removal of the delegated power to Superintendents, and the appointment of an officer at Wellington responsible to Parliament for the general administration of gold-fields as a whole. Now, Mr L. Broad and Mr Haughton are "chums." "C'm on and I'll ca' thee." What a pleasant and dignified billet for his friend, when, in the matter of regulating the disbursement of grants for water-supply, his occupation, Othello's, will be gone! For this little "log-rolling" and amateur legislation, should not be surprised if Mr Broad receives the—thanks of the Government. The delegated powers caused stir and trouble enough in this Province, as your readers may detect, and I think it would look, to say least, rather inconsistent to allow them to be taken away only to supply, probably, "distinguished billets" with *otium cum dignitate* in the Empire City.—Mr Warden's eleven years' experience of the working of the present system notwithstanding, in another place, Mr Haughton introduces a new and slightly unparliamentary phrase when he speaks of the "loafing parasites" of the gold-fields. I wonder where they are to be found. He may not be aware it is a generally-received notion in the mind of diggers that the genus is usually a persistent and patient clinging to the sides of mining communities, transferred to Parliament, and eventually, sinecures under Government; where, like another parasite, mistletoe, they are principally used for day purposes.

In conclusion, I will remark, that from Warden's reports, which are apparently fully and truthfully written, it would seem that a good, comprehensive water-supply all that is needed to increase population and prosperity on the gold-fields of New Zealand; so if Mr Haughton will devote his attention to the acquirement of this desideratum will earn the gratitude of the people he treats so cavalierly, but upon whose shoulders he mounted to his present eminence.

Bendigo, Sept. 3, 1872.

SUEZ MAIL NEWS.

We take the following by the last Mail from telegrams published in the *Times*:

The House of Lords has accepted the Ballot Bill, to be in force up to 1880. Royal assent has been given to the Bill. Parliament will be prorogued on Aug. 10th.

The London carpenters have resolved to continue their strike.

Ten thousand colliers have struck in Belgium.

A letter from Dr Livingstone published in London states that prior to his meeting Mr Stanley he was ignorant of European events subsequent to 1868. Mr Stanley, Dr Livingstone's son, has arrived in London. Dr Livingstone's diary has been forwarded to Miss Livingstone, with directions prohibiting its publication, unless the Doctor's death is ascertained to have taken place. The Americans in Paris gave a magnificent banquet for Mr Stanley.

An interruption of the sittings of the Arbitration Commission has arisen, necessitating the reconsideration of the English laws. It is certain that England did her utmost to prevent the armament of privateers. Of cases, England denies three; and regarding the fourth, says that proper instructions were given at the time, but the orders were executed immediately, and the Alabama subsequently escaped out of England's way. Mr Gladstone stated at a Ministerial dinner that the American difficulty was practically settled.

The Prince Imperial has entered the military academy.

The King and Queen of Spain have been shot at by five men, as they were returning in the royal carriage to their palace in Madrid. Their Majesties were not struck, but the would-be assassins were killed.

Mr Charles Mathews, the comedian, returned to England.

Experiments were made off Portsmouth to test the power of ships to resist heavy fire. Two 600-pounders were fired at the Goliath at a distance of 100 yards. The result was favourable to turret ships.

The Treaty for the evacuation of the pied districts by the Prussians passed in the French Assembly without discussion. It provides that the Departments of Seine, and Marne, be evacuated in six months, if twenty millions sterling be paid. Meanwhile the occupying force of 50,000 is to be maintained at the cost of France.

Orders have gone forth that the Roman Catholic priests shall everywhere take part in the

The Boston Musical Festival is a most successful. The (British) Grenadier Guards Band is immensely popular.

The famine in Persia has subsided.

Great poverty still exists in the country.

The wool sales closed firmly, the price

being equal to the highest rates.

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

The *Thames Guardian* has ceased publication. Snow fell near Sydney and in the country on the 20th ult.

More diamonds have been found at Oberon, New South Wales.

Australian wines are said to be attracting great notice in England.

Speculation is said to be rife at the present time on the West Coast.

A seam of lignite, a chain wide, is reported to have been discovered near Tauranga.

A vessel which sailed lately from Auckland to New York took 2475 cases of kauri gum.

The strike of railway navvies at Picton has terminated, the men having resumed work.

It is said that a payable goldfield exists at Port Darwin, if provisions can be obtained cheap.

The yield of the Caledonian claim at the Thames for the week ending Aug. 30 was 305 ounces.

The English cricketers will not come out, after all. Mr Grace alone asks £1500 and his expenses.

An expedition has been organised in Adelaide to explore to the westward, towards Western Australia.

In driving a tunnel at Reefton, a seam of coal 16 feet thick, and containing a good deal of pure resin, was bored through.

An exodus of Celestials from Tuapeka to the West Coast is taking place. 300 have already gone, and more are to follow.

In a football match the other day between teams from the Thames and Auckland, one of the former team had a rib broken.

News from Melbourne says the Princes Philip and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, cousins of the Queen, will shortly visit the Colonies.

Barbor, the Hokitika postmaster and Receiver of Revenue, has been found guilty of embezzlement, with a recommendation to mercy.

Private letters received at Tauranga say that it is likely the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India, Australia, and New Zealand.

The overland telegraph line from Adelaide to Port Darwin is working splendidly. From Melbourne a reply was received to a private message in 35 minutes.

A new alluvial gold rush has taken place near Townsville, Queensland. Intense excitement prevails. The place is said to be second only to Ballarat.

The Auckland Harbour Board has decided to adopt a scheme for providing that city with dry dock and increased wharf accommodation, at a cost of £120,000.

For kissing against her will a girl thirteen years of age, in a railway carriage, a man named Woods has been fined £5 by the Resident Magistrate at Christchurch.

It may interest those of our readers who are interested in racing matters to know that the celebrated Knottingly is to stand the season this year in the Timaru district.

During heavy weather which lately prevailed on the W. Coast, the coach between Christchurch and Hokitika took two hours and a half to traverse one particular quarter-mile of the road.

The Shag Valley Quartz Mining Company have purchased the engine, battery, mining tools, and entire plant of the Duke of Edinburgh Company, Macraes, with which they will proceed to develop their claim.

A disastrous fire has occurred on the Maryborough estate, by which three valuable brood mares, named Lady Heron, Gildermire, and Agitation, were burned in their boxes. The loss is estimated at about £3000.

"Satan's Death-Trap," the Mohongo, has at last been taken off Webb's line, and the Idaho substituted for her. The latter vessel is said to be safe, though slow. However, she can't be slower than the Mohongo.

The cold winter has been very severely felt on Banks Peninsula. The Canterbury Press learns that many of the settlers have lost a large number of cattle, in consequence of the want of grass. It has been found necessary in many cases to fell trees, to secure the leaves for feed for the stock.

A wail of discontent already comes from Picton, against the Picton and Blenheim railway management. It appears that the traders of the port were anticipating lots of trade with the "navvies" imported by Brogden and Co.; but to their intense disgust, the firm have a storekeeper employed, whose duty it is to serve out to the men tea, sugar, flour, and, in fact, all goods that could be obtained at any store in the Province. "Brogden and Co., Storekeepers," have an advantage over other tradespeople, inasmuch as they have no risk from bad debts, and, consequently, are able to sell at a minimum of profit, not only to "navvies," but to any stray customers favouring them with ready money. Whereas Picton traders are exceeding wroth, and denounce the truck system as illegal and abominable.

Mr A. W. Murray, the missionary, has written to a Sydney paper to check certain exaggerated expectations which seem to exist as to the auriferous richness of New Guinea.

He states that though it is likely enough there is gold on the island, the missionaries have seen no traces of it nor heard anything about it from the natives, and that to go in search of it under present circumstances would be a wild and hazardous proceeding. He states that it is his intention, in a few months, to reinforce the pioneer missionary party; that by degrees a better knowledge of the island will be obtained, and that any information likely to be useful will be published. In this way, the missionaries hope to prepare the way for the colonising of the country, and the developing of its resources.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GOLD MINING BILL.

A Bill, of which the above is the short title, has been introduced to the House by Mr Gisborne, having for its object the consolidation of the various Acts relating to the gold-fields, and including a number of rather important points of difference. We have not seen a copy of the Bill; but here print from Hansard the speeches made by several members at its second reading, which may serve to give our readers some knowledge of a few of the alterations proposed. The Bill has been referred to the gold-fields Committee for consideration:—

Mr Gisborne, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said the first recommendatory feature of the Bill was, that it consolidated about ten Acts relating to the gold-fields into one. The subject of land settlement on gold-fields was left as it was at present, and was not affected by the present Bill, which merely repealed those parts of the Acts which related to mining operations on gold-fields. The first point of difference was in respect to miners' rights. Under the present law, a miner's right was an essential element of title. In whatever transfers took place, he believed it was very questionable whether, if one link in the chain was broken by the absence of a miner's right, at any time afterwards any transfer made would be valid in law. Under the present Bill, a miner's right would have to be taken out to enable the holder to avail himself of the privileges of the Act;—indeed, every person engaged in mining pursuits was required to take out a miner's right under a penalty, but it was proposed to remove any doubt as to the special necessity for a miner's right in the establishment of title. The next part of the Bill to which he would refer contained the occupation clauses. The principle adopted in the Bill was the same as that contained in the Gold Mining Districts Acts of last session, a measure which was limited to the Auckland gold-fields in its operation. In the present Bill there were different classes of claims, namely, the ordinary shallow alluvial deposits, the deep-sinking alluvial deposits, and the quartz workings. With regard to the ordinary alluvial and deep-sinking alluvial deposits, the claims were to be dealt with by regulations, and the quartz workings would be dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Mining Districts Act passed last session. Of course, the House would see that it was very necessary that the occupation provisions should be secured under penalty and forfeiture, and to aid towards that object, Inspectors were appointed under Part III. of the Bill. The duty of the Inspectors would chiefly be to see that the provisions of the Act were carried into effect in regard to occupation, and to inspect the underground workings of mines generally in regard to the safety or otherwise of those workings. The appointment of the Inspectors would, under delegation, be left to the provincial authorities. With regard to the water-rights, instead of the present annual registration certificate under which water-rights were granted, the Bill provided that licensesshould be issued, giving to the licensee an indefeasible right to the exclusive use of the race, dam, or reservoir, and the water in respect to which the same is constructed, and of so much land on both sides as is sufficient to secure the safety of the race, dam, or reservoir, for such time as he shall fulfil the conditions on which the same is granted. One of those conditions would be the payment of a fixed annual rate. Another important part of the Bill was that relating to mining on private property. Due consideration for the rights of the public rendered it proper not to allow land to be locked up against gold mining, while, at the same time, he thought it was only right to the private owner that there should be some regulation, settled by law under which the public should be admitted, on certain conditions, for the purpose of prosecuting mining operations on that land. It was proposed to exempt altogether from the operations of that part of the Act land on which private persons had buildings, gardens, or orchards: and with regard to other land, the Inspector should decide what compensation should be paid to the owner for any injury he might sustain, in accordance with the provision contained in section 107:—“Compensation shall be granted in respect of the matts following, and none other:—(1.) The derivation of the land. (2.) Any injury reasonably to be anticipated to any such land by means of operations to be carried on thereon or thereunder. (3.) Any injury or depreciation of value reasonably to be anticipated to any adjacent land or property of the same owner arising from or caused by any such operations. There would be an appeal from the decision of the Inspector to the Warden with respect to the amount of compensation to be given. There was also an important part of the Bill which would be different from the present law—the part relating to the administration of justice. At present, although the Warden had power to determine what damage was done by any wrongful act, they had no power to insist on specific performance,—that is, they had no power to order that certain things should be done to prevent or remove the special cause of damage: a power essential to the proper administration of justice in the case.

Mr Mervyn desired to accord the Hon. the Colonial Secretary his need of praise, and to congratulate the Government on the able and comprehensive measure they had submitted to the House. No doubt the want of a measure to consolidate the existing statutes had

been much felt throughout the Colony. To

a very large extent the Government had endeavoured, by the present Bill, to meet that want, but he thought at the same time, they had endeavoured to do too much in that direction. They had striven to adapt the measure to the circumstances of the whole Colony, whereas in some of its parts it was only adapted to quartz mining districts. Clause 13 provided that,—"For every district constituted under this Act the Governor shall appoint some fit and proper person to be Inspector, whose duty it shall be from time to time to visit and inspect the mines within his district, and generally to see that the provisions of this Act, and any regulations made thereunto, are complied with and carried out." The provisions of this clause might be necessary in a district like the Thames, where quartz mining was carried on extensively, but he submitted that no such necessity existed as regards the gold-fields of Otago, or wherever the mining consisted almost entirely of sluicing. He thought that if this clause was passed in its present shape it would lead to a large number of unnecessary appointments. He submitted that the appointment of such persons in some districts would be entirely uncalled for, and to that extent he would endeavour to have the Bill altered. There was another part of the Bill which differed very essentially from the present Act:—he referred to the clauses under the heading water-races, dams, reservoirs. Under the existing law, two heads of water when required, might be diverted for other purposes than sluicing. If it were desired to work the bed of a creek, the owners of the water-races would be compelled to let it flow down the natural channel; and if the water were required for domestic purposes, the two heads must be sent down the natural channel. He thought it was not right to charge £5 annually for the license, as it was proposed to do by this Bill, payable in advance, although he thought it desirable for every sluice-head of water brought in by the miners they should pay one pound. At one time he was of a contrary opinion, but he found from experience that persons applied for water which was not beneficially used, and that led to an objectionable monopoly. He thought the payment of the annual sum of £5 was rather too much of a tax on the miners.

Mr Bradshaw said there were clauses in the Bill which required some explanation. In clause 12 the word "exploration" was used. He would like to know if by that expression "mining" was meant. Further on, where the different modes of occupation were classified, he found that "class number one comprises shallow alluvial deposits," but there was no definition as to what depth should be the limit of shallow workings or whether they should be wet or dry. Class three was stated to comprise "deep alluvial deposits, river beds, and all other claims not comprised in number one and two," but no mention was made of the depth. In Victoria, the depth of the wet workings was in some cases 300 feet, while in this Colony it was often only five feet. Clause 13 provided for the appointment of Inspectors. He understood the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to state that those Inspectors would have a right to go into the mines for the purpose of inspection. If that was to be done an army of some 300 Inspectors would be required. There was no provision in that Act compelling miners to have plans of their workings deposited in some place for reference, so that it could be seen whether the mines were worked in a safe manner. Those, however, were matters which could be decided in Committee.

By late telegrams, we learn that the Bill has been returned by the Goldfields Committee to the Government for considerable alterations. Meetings have been held at Waitahuna, Clyde, and at Arrowtown to take the Bill into consideration; and at all, strong condemnatory resolutions were carried. It is believed that there is little chance of the Bill passing through the House during this session.

MINING ACCIDENTS BILL.

Mr Bradshaw asked the Government, "Whether it is their intention to bring in a Mining Accidents Bill this present session?" and said that he was induced to put this question on the paper in consequence of the number of accidents which were occurring in the Otago and other mines in the Colony. The Colonial Secretary had stated, when the Gold Mining Bill was before the House a few days previously, that that Bill gave power to Inspectors to examine mines, but he (Mr Bradshaw) had carefully examined the Bill, and could find no effectual provision for that purpose, as it only said that the Inspector could examine mines. What was really wanted was a simple measure, providing that when application was made for a mine, a plan of the working should be sent to some central authority, and that plans should be kept up from time to time as the work progressed. Power should also be given to dismiss any manager of a mine if found incompetent, and the Inspector should have assistance when requiring to enter a mine, otherwise obstructions would be placed in his way.

Mr Gisborne said that the measure already before the House gave power to appoint an Inspector, whose duty it would be to see if mines were safe, and if he performed that duty that was all that was required. It, however, it was necessary to extend that power, or make provision for the other purposes referred to, clauses to that effect might be introduced into the Bill now before the House.

Singular Fatal Accident.

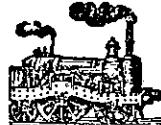
A sad accident occurred at Wanganui on Tuesday last, by which a son of Mr P. Ward lost his life. From the evidence given at the inquest, it appears that Mr Ward and his son were engaged in digging a well. The son was working below, and Mr Ward was at the windlass drawing up the earth from the well at the time of the accident; the well was about 14 feet deep, the entire depth being of nothing but sand. Mr Ward called on the boy to come up, as he wished to leave off; the boy replied that he wanted to send up another bucketful, just to clear up the bottom of the well, and he was engaged in doing so when a portion of the side of the well fell in, covering the boy up to the knees. Mr Ward at once called for assistance. Mr James Laing, who was making the road close by, ran with his men to the well, and a man named Joseph Harwood went down and sent up a few buckets of sand; but finding it was coming in faster than he could send it up, a rope was sent down and made fast to the boy. Those on the top began to pull, but the poor boy could not bear the pain, and begged of them to desist. All this time the sand continued falling in, and it became evident to those on the top that both the boy and Harwood were in extreme peril. Again they tried to pull out the boy, but without avail. Harwood then requested to be drawn up, which was no sooner done than there was another fall of sand which buried the boy up to the chest. By this time a large number of people were present, and the scene was described by those who were present as being terrible in the extreme. A number of people now laid hold of the rope, determined to pull the boy out if possible. The poor fellow now bore the pain, which must have been excruciating, without a murmur, but all efforts failed to move him, and at last the rope broke. The rope was then doubled and made fast on, and more and more strength applied, when the double rope broke, and almost at the same moment an immense fall of earth covered the unfortunate boy several feet. Harwood again went down, and endeavoured to remove sufficient sand to give the boy a chance to breathe, and had actually got down to the boy and removed his cap when there was another fall, and Harwood had another very narrow escape. He was immediately pulled up again, and shortly after nearly the whole of the well fell in. I should have mentioned that the well was sunk on the side of a hill, and all hands set to work to take down the side of the hill; and after working at it for some time it became dark, and as all hopes of getting out the boy alive had ceased, the people left off till next morning, when a large party set to, and after removing an immense quantity of sand, they received the body. The deceased was a fine lad about seventeen years of age, and was very much liked by all who knew him.

A Gigantic Undertaking.

The Honduras Minister has, says the *European Mail*, just invited subscriptions for a flumed operation which stands unrivalled for magnitude and novelty. It is proposed, on what is said to be very good engineering authority, to convert the railway now in course of construction from Honduras from the Atlantic to the Pacific, into a ship railway of capacity sufficient to accomplish the easy transit of ships and their cargoes across the Continent without unloading. This, of course, is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and when we remember the comparatively recent triumphs of engineering skill, we are not in a position to say that it cannot accomplish what "it has set its mind on." The engineers contend that, by the means of Clark's hydraulic lift, as used for floating graving docks, vessels of 1200 tons can be lifted out of the Atlantic at Puerto Caballos, and whirled by railway to the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific, thus giving Cape Horn the double, and avoiding the risks and dangers of that stormy passage. It is calculated that the railway should be able to bear a weight of 2000 tons; and in order equitably to distribute this immense weight, it is proposed to construct a carriage with 24 wheels, to run on no less than six lines. In this way there would be forty wheels on each rail, and the carriage would be 200 feet long. The question as to curves, which would seem to baffle the success of this gigantic scheme, has been satisfactorily disposed of, and the commercial public here seem favourably disposed towards the undertaking. One advantage of the scheme is, that the ship-railway will in no way interfere with the ordinary traffic of the railway as now constructed.

Speaking of the proposed International Boat Race at Sydney, in 1873, the *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—"The committee of the Balmain Regatta have decided upon transmitting invitations by the mail, through the secretaries of the London Rowing Club, and of the Atlanta Rowing Club, New York, to the oarsmen of Great Britain and of the United States to send representative crews to take part in a grand International Gig Race, to come off on or about the 9th November, 1873, in Sydney harbour. The committee guarantee a prize of Australian trophies of the value of £200 sterling, and to give a cheque for £500 towards the expenses of an English amateur crew, and the same amount in aid of the expenses of a crew from the United States. Such an event would indeed be a red-letter day in the aquatic calendar of the Colonies."

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Furnace Bars; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

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Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-
chines made and repaired.
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Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

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All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels;
Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Wind-
ing Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-iron
Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size
of holes); Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

Flour-mill Machinery.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power
Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.

K., M'Q., and Co.'s improved Wrought-iron
Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the
best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate
to my old friends and the public generally that
I am prepared to offer the best accommodation
to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at
Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding
Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STAILING.—Horses, Buggies, and
Carriages on hire.

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W. H. HAYDON.

WANTED KNOWN.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED.

M. A. A. L. D. R. I. C. H.,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSERYMAN,

SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand
Agricultural and Garden Seeds

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in
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Garden Tools

Pruning Gloves

Flower Pots, &c. &c.

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Established 1863.

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Is prepared to deal with all SHARES for SALE
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On still more liberal terms.

Patent Medicine

Protected by Royal Letters patent—dated
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UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A chemical preparation of Phosphorus, with
the Vegetable Alkaloids, Quinia, Cypripedion,
Xanthoxylon, &c. Discovered, introduced, and
extensively prescribed by CHAS. LESLIE BRIGHT,
M.D., Resident Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital,
London.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the medical pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nerve substance, and for developing all the
powers and functions of the system to the high-
est degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the day for the
speedy and permanent cure of:—

Nervous prostration Shortness of breath

Liver complaints Trembling of the hands

Palpitation of the heart and limbs

Dizziness Impaired nutrition

Noises in the head and Mental and physical de-
pression

Loss of energy and ap- Consumption (in its in-
petite

Hypocondria only)

Female complaints Eruptions of the skin

General debility Impaired sight and me-
mory

Indigestion

Flatulence Nervous fancies

Incapacity for study or Impoverished blood

business

Sick headache Nervous debility in all

Lassitude its stages

Premature decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising

from whatever cause. The action of the Phos-
phodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing

the principle which constitutes nervous energy,

and on the other the most powerful blood and

flesh generating agent known; therefore, a mar-
velous medicine for renovating impaired and

broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves

the function of assimilation to such a degree,

that where for years an emaciated, anxious, ca-
daverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,

the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and

firmness, and the whole system return to a state

of robust health.

The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the
organisation; for instance, it assists nature to
generate that human electricity which renews
and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous,
membranous, and organic systems. It operates
on the system without exciting cure or thought
upon the individual as to the process. It moves

the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and

intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness,

unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been wasted,

and exerts an important influence directly on the

spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive

tonic, and invigorating character; maintaining

that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular

system which renders the mind cheerful, brill-
iant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that

dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which

many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are

frequently shown from the first day of its ad-

Patent Medicines

ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power with a feeling of vigor and comfort to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-
tance of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutri-
tion.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure
by the judicious use of this most invaluable
remedy.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in cases at £1 1s., containing Two
bottles; and £2 2s., containing Five bottles;—
also in family cases at £5, containing Sixteen
bottles. To be had of all Chemists and up-
country Storekeepers throughout the Colonies.

Full directions for use, in the English, French,

and German languages, accompany each case.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

Sir Charles Locock, Physician Accoucheur to
her Majesty the Queen, stated at a meeting of
the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society that
in thirteen cases of debility and nervous prostration
he had effected permanent cures by the use of
Dr Bright's Phosphodyne.

Sir Wm. Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon to
her Majesty the Queen, says:—"I have re-
peatedly prescribed Dr Bright's Phosphodyne
and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy.
I have but one objection regarding it, and that is,
the elaborate process required in the preparation
will not allow of the retail price being within the
reach of all classes."

Dr Lancaster, the eminent coroner, says:—"Dr
Bright's Phosphodyne is calculated to en-
tirely supersede iron, mercury, sarsaparilla,
quinine, and cod-liver oil.

Dr R. Quain, F.R.C.P., physician to the Hos-
pital for Consumption, Brompton, remarks:—"It
cannot be doubted that this Phosphatic
preparation will henceforth rank foremost in
therapeutics; it generates all the important ele-
ments of the human frame, the peculiar character
of this substance fitting it for vital uses."

Sir T. Lawrence says:—"I have found Dr
Bright's Phosphodyne an excellent remedy in
skin diseases. I presume it is by oxydisation."

Professor Syme says:—"The effects of the
Phosphodyne in obstinate cases of disease are as
astonishing as perplexing."

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cian to St. Mary's Hospital, says in atrophy,
and general debility, Phosphodyne is a most
admirable remedy; it invigorates the nutritive
functions, and increases the vital energy,—it
not only acts as an absorbent, but retards or
repairs the waste of tissue, and restores the
nutritive functions to their normal condition.

The *Lancet* considers the Phosphodyne one of
the most important contributions made to materia
medica during the last century.

CAUTION.—Be particular to ask for Dr Bright's
Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad.

Pamphlets containing testimonials may be ob-
tained from all chemists and up-country store-
keepers.

Wholesale agents for New Zealand:
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.

NERVOUSNESS,
ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers
might be given to this question, according to
the constitution and knowledge of the individ-
ual. Strong healthy persons, whether medi-
cally educated or not, generally regard nervous-
ness as more or less an "imaginary complaint";

it is sometimes only believed to be real when
the patient is found to be dying or dead. The
best answer to the question, probably, is this,—

NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnat-
ural state is accompanied with considerable bodily

weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but

in most cases there is in the earlier stages of

the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The suf-
fers are found in both sexes; they often have

the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are

surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to

them has no charms, for they feel that they can-
not enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy

other people about the merest trifles; if they

encounter some person unexpectedly they feel

confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats

violently, the hand shakes when writing, and

the whole frame at times experiences a complete

tremulosity. The intellect also is sometimes

clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes

indistinct, the will capricious and undecided,

the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon

unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low

or very excited, the ordinary duties of life be-
come burdensome, society is shunned, and busi-
ness neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly

strange, but not the less true, that perfectly